THE ADVOCATE.

Friendships of Women.

One of the pleasantest of friendships is that between a young and middle-aged woman. (There are no old women nowadays.) If the women are of exactly the right sort, the friendship is almost an ideal one. There can be no jealousy. The elder woman is too old to be envious of the younger either of her loves or companionship. The younger feels the superiority of her youth too keenly to care for the regard cherished by the older for her contemporaries. But each possessee a charm to which the other returns with never-ceasing delight.

The older friend smiles over but rejoices in the freshness and ardor, the eager anticipatiou and daring impetuosity of her companion. She speaks no word of discouragement. It is beautiful, this demanding youth, this splendid audacity, to which all other earthly achievements are possible. It is the highest earthly wisdom to recognize that all this enthusiasm is needed for the lessons which Divine wisdom shall teach.

And the younger woman, pouring out her hopes and expectations, her passionate longings and wistful imaginings, feels strongly the mellow graciousness which experience has brought. Dimly she wonders at the content that is always the most puzzling to the youthful heart. Contentment is only found upon mountain peaks, she thinks.

Yet the large-hearted charity which endures all things, believes all things, and hopes all things, is an ever-refreshing surprise. Sometimes as she breathes its fragrunce the vague question stirs: "Is it possible that this charity, this content of themselves are attainments? Is it so? Can it be? Ah, no!"

No, not yet! For youth is the longing; for age the knowledge that the longing was never meant to be satisfied here. Each is best for its own time. In such a friendship each grace finds its complement in the other.—Jenness Miller Magazine.

Value of Great Telescopes.

I should like to call attention to the fact that the history of the great telescopes at Mt. Hamilton and Washington will serve to lay away finally a widely-published opinion which we used to hear repeated every few weeks—namely, that great telescopes are of little use. The work of these two great telescopes (not to speak of many others) has conclusively shown their great superiority over less powerful instruments in every field of astronomy, in the observation of planets, nebulæ, stars, comets, satellites, in spectroscopy, and also in those departments of astronomical photography for which they are adapted. Smaller instruments have their appropriate fields, and in some of these they will always be more convenient than larger ones. But the great telescope, when properly used, is and always will be preeminent. The proof is easy to give, and I trust that we shall not hear any more idle detraction of the work of our great instrument makers, the Clarks, or of their European rivals—November Forum.

Grow a Variety of Peddling.

When a farmer hears that the consumers of his products pay much higher prices than he gets from the middleman it naturally sets him to thinking. But his first efforts at marketing do not usually prove the success he has expected. What is the matter? In nine cases out of ten the farmer who begins peddling does not try to keep a variety—maybe he could not if he did try except by purchasing to sell again. He goes up and down a street crying "Potatoes," and the housewife comes out and anxiously asks for tomatoes. She has misunderstood the call, and even if she wanted some potatoes, in her disgust she will go back without buying anything. Unless a farmer has on his load pretty much everything the market is supplied with he will not do well as a huckster. There is no reason why a farmer should not grow a greater variety than he attemps. It costs more thought, but not much, if any, more labor than growing the few varieties he now does. Even if it costs greatly more labor than now, he would make more, for he could and would sell nearly, if not quite, up to the retail prices charged by middlemen. One year's trial of this plan near a city or village will give a farmer customers who will learn to look to his wagon for the most of the produce that he grows or that they need to purchase. —Am. Cultivator.

The Indian Game of Ball.

In an interesting article on the famous Indian chief, Black Hawk, in the November New England Magazine, the Indian game of ball is thus described: "On the level ground west of the town might frequently have been seen, in the early summer time and autumn, hundreds of brawny Indians engaged in their favorite sports of horse racing and ball playing In either case the play was for stakes, and these always high—two or three horses, a fine rifle or war-club. Their game of ball, which Black Hawk mentions as very popular, was played in this wise: A tall post was erected at either extremity of the play-ground, and the players divided into rival parties. The object of each was to defend its own post and drive the ball to that of its adversary. 'Hundreds of lithe and agile figures, says Parkman, describing this game as played by the Sauks and Ojibways near Michilimackinac in June, 1763, are leaping and bounding upon the plain; each is nearly naked, his loose black hair flying in the wind, and each bears in his hand a bat of a form peculiar to the game. At one moment the whole are crowded together, a dense throng of combatants, all struggling for the ball, at the next they are scattered again, and running over the ground like hounds in full cry, each in his excitement yelling and shouting at the height of his voice. Rushing and striking, tripping their adversaries or hurling them to the ground, they pursue the animated contest.'"—New England Magazine.

The Question of Pin Money on a Farm.

Nowhere is this lack of pocket money felt so much as among farmer's wives and daughters. Many of them go from positions in the city—teachers, typewriters, saleswoman, with a regular salary—a good cook can earn her fourteen dollars a month. She may marry a young farmer, and with all her life before her decide to be his helpmate and money-saver. How they work and struggle to pay off the farm, to get the necessary improvements made! But when the fight is partly over, sometimes the young wife has a feeling of envy on Saturday nights, when her husband pays the "hands" who have worked for him, and has not a dollar for her. for she knows that they have been fed while she has served; that they have slept while she has lost hours of slumber with the precious babe in arms, and that they can buy clothes that she would feel it extravagant to wear.—Ex.

Poultry Hints.

Never chase fowls, or run them down with dogs, but wait until they go on the roosts at night. They can be lifted off easily, taking each by the legs, and no liability of injury will result. A hen is very timid, and goes on the roost early, owing to the fact that when darkness comes on she is blind, and for that reason becomes an easy prey.

Now is the time to make drains to the poultry yards. Not only should the surface water easily flow away from the yard, but where poultry may be kept in large numbers, and more than the ordinary space is used, tile drain should be laid below the ground which will serve to keep the yards dry, especially after a heavy layer of snow has melted.

If you have a lot of small chickens that were hatched late, and which are no larger than quails, sell them all, for they will not grow after frost comes. Such chicks will also be unable to endure the severe cold of winter and will bring a better price in market now than they will later on in the season.—Mirror and Farmer.

Have a Grindstone

A good grindstone that runs true is a necessity on every farm. Place it under shelter, and wear it out as soon as possible by keeping all edged tools, usually sharpened with it, in a good workmanlike condition. When mowing or reaping, the knives often become dull ere it is time to turn out; if you have a piece of coarse whetstone in the machine box they are soon made quite sharp or at least the cutting edge roughened up as well as sharpened. A sharp file answers a similar purpose, but if carried in the machine box should be wrapped in cloth to prevent gumming, or useless wear against other iron tools. Teach the boys to keep all the edged tools in good condition, and never allow the hired man to go to the field with a dull axe, hoe, scythe or other edged tools, and insist upon the tools being ground at a uniform level. Remember that sharp tools mean less time and arduous labor for man or beast.

WHERE THE GREAT ELK ROAMS

The Queets River, which flows into the Pacific Ocean about fifteen miles north of the Quiniant Agency, Wash., is a good-sized stream, very deep in places, and with rapids at intervals. Its waters are of a mudy, greenish hue very similar to the color of the St Lawrence. It is fed by the melting snows of Mt Olympus. The bottom land of the region has a rich black soil, and is covered with alders and salmon-berry bushes. The upland is shot clay, and is shaded by mammoth spruces and hemlocks.

To see great hoof-marks in those wild forests one might think the country overrun with cattle., but this idea is generally dispelled by the appearence of those antlered monarchs known as elk, which are gradually being thined out, owing to the merciless slaughter the Indians make upon them. Four or five canoe-loads of Siwashes go up the Queets and Clearwater Rivers every few weeks in quest of elk, usually remaining a fortnight in the foot hills, during which time they kill many of the animals, often taking nothing but the hides, and leaving dozens of carcasses as food for wolves and cougaars. Such proceedings should be stopped immediately. The reservation is amply large enough for the few Indians it contains and they ought to be made stay within its limits. A young man who accompanied them on one of their hunts informs me that when they discover where a band has crossed the river and climbed up the steep, wooded hillside, they forsake the canoes and start on the trail, going with the rapidity of wild animals first, but growing more cautious as the signs get fresher, and at last sneaking like a cat upon the unsuspecting elk. They invarably use the Sharp's rifle, 45-120, and with such a cannon it is not surprising a Siwash hunter recently killed two of these powerful animals at a single shot.

Black bears are quite numerous throughout the country, and are trapped successfully by the Indians. The ground is printed with their long, wide tracks any place you may look, though bruin is exceedingly shy—more so, in fact, than the deer, which frequetly gaze at a person with a world of wonder in their soft brown eyes.—[Seattle Post-Intelligcr.

The Democrats will have an even 100 more Representatives in the next House than the Republicans, and a majority of ninety-five over all.

Peculiar Collateral.

[Texas Siftings.]

Impecunious Party—Can't you lend me $5? I'll pay you back in a few days.

Friend—If I lend you the money what security have I that you will pay me back?

Impecunious Party—I'll give you my sacred word of honor as a gentleman and a pair of dove-colored pants, almost as good as new, which cost me $11.

Walking for Health.

Few things, if any, are so effectual in building up and sustaining the physical organization as walking, if resolutely and judiciously followed. It is a perfect exercise. It taxes the entire system. When you walk properly, every member and muscle, every nerve and fibre, has something to do. The arms swing backwards and forwards, keeping stepp, as it were, with the legs; the chest expands and contracts as the lungs fill and discharge; the drummer-boy pulse beats a tune for the march; the legs curve and straighten; the feet rise and fall, while the head rides over all—but not as a deadhead. Every sense it has is employed, eyery faculty alert. The nostrils expand to quaff the breeze; the ears turn to every sound; the eyes roll in their sockets, sweeping from left to right, from earth to sky; the brain is at work through all its parts. Progress under such conditions is the very eloquence of physical motion. What is the effect? The flesh is solidified; the lungs grow strong and sound: the chest enlarges; the limbs are rounded out; the tendons swell and toughen: the figure rises in height and dignity, and is clothed with grace and suppleness. Hunters, who walk much, are tall and straight, while sailors, who walk scarcely at all, are low and squat. The whole man is developed, not the body merely. The mind is broadened by the contemplation of creation's work, the soul is enlarged, the imagination brightened, the spirits cheered, the temper sweetened. The moral forces are strengthened equally with the physical. A loftier, reverential feeling is awakened, if not a profound religious sentiment.—Hall's Journal of Health.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING GOOD BUTTONHOLES.

They Are One of the Prime Requisites to the Fine Appearance of a Gown. The Making of a Collar—Attention to Little Details Necessary.

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NUMBER II.

In the cutting of a dress the waist should be the first to be cut, and then the skirt, which can be made as ample as the amount of material will allow, but the waist will bear no scrimping.

When the waist has been pressed, then work the buttonholes. Cut the holes evenly, then "bar" them with coarse thread and overhand them, after which work the buttonhole solidly and well, for nothing looks more slovenly than wornout buttonholes. The buttons had better be left to the last, as thread catches around them. To get them on straight lay the two fronts together and pass an iron lightly over the buttonholes, or mark down through the holes with a pencil and sew the buttons on exactly there.

To make and sew a collar on a dress is a neat job, and if it is a plain one should be first cut out of strong wigan, and that basted on silesia or other lining, and then faced with silk or satin, whatever the outer material is made of. The collar is to be pressed with a piece of damp cloth laid between that and the iron. Then cut a nick exactly in the middle of the collar and fasten this to the center of the back seam, and tack the two ends to the fronts and baste them; that on the left side, however, must reach only to the line of buttons. The outer material, lining and wigan are all to be taken in one seam with the waist of the dress and carefully basted first, and only sewn when sure it is right. The collar should then be raised and its position and the facing sewn down and the whole firmly pressed.

The bone casings can now be sewn in. They are better made of bias silesia, but some use tapes and others the steel cased bones, but nothing is so good or lasting as the regular whalebones, and on the proper adjustment of these very much of the beauty of a waist depends. The casings should be just wide enough to let the bone slide in snugly, and they must be sewn only to the seams and no stitches visible from the outside. Scrape the bones at each end with a piece of glass until the ends are flexible, and thus they will not wear through the dress nor make an ugly hump. For very stout ladies the bones are doubled in the middle and shaved thin at the ends, and if placed in hot water a short time they can easily be sewn together with a fine needle. It is usual to place a bone in each dart in the side seams and one in the back.

When the bones are all in, the case belt can be sewn in. This is to relieve the strain about the waist, and is to be neatly diamond stitched in the middle of the back and on the under arm seams, and it is finished by a hem and strong hook and eye. Then the final finish around the bottom can be put on.

This can be done in many ways, but the standard is to face it neatly with the same material as the dress, or silk or satin. If of self goods, the facing extends the sixteenth of an inch below the waist, giving the appearance of a piping. The silk lining requires that the outside be turned under so as not to show. In facing the bottom great care should be taken to see that it is trimmed exactly even, for crooked lines there mark the amateur at once.

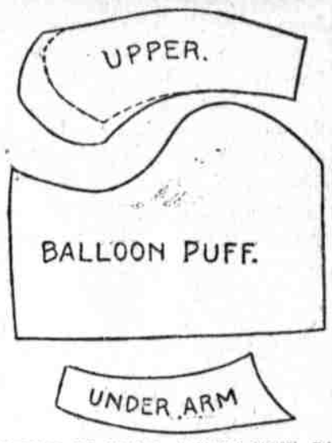

DIAGRAM OF MODEL SLEEVE, WITH BALLOON TOP.

[Upper sleeve dotted line marks shape for lining.]

The putting on of the facing to a basque is a "nice job." It is better to baste first, then stitch the bottom and turn the facing up, basting it again, and then press it before the inside is finally felled down. That insures a perfect edge if cut straight.

At the present moment sleeves vary greatly in shape and size, but they are all very easy to manage if the few fundamental rules are followed. A diagram herewith shows the main idea, which is that the under part of the sleeve is narrower than the top, and that the top is rounded, while the under side is hollowed at the top. The measure should be taken for sleeves from one inch back of the shoulder seam and carried down over the bent elbow to the wrist. The sleeve to be fashionable now should be of the leg o' mutton, plain bishop, with deep cuff, and the balloon in which the upper part is puffed and the fore arm part quite plain. The last requires a plain, medium snug foundation for the support of the balloon tops. The leg o' mutton can be made in many varieties, the one most often seen having the upper part wrinkled. The sleeves now require a large quantity of material, usually three yards.

The sleeve is sewn up, the seams whipped and the wrists finished with a neat piping, or a cuff of velvet made over wigan, and then they are ready to be sewn in. From the two dots they should be gathered until just a fit for the arm size. The under arm seam is to be pinned to the front seam of the front side gore, and the back arm seam will come naturally to an inch below the shoulder seam in the back. Baste the lower part of the seam to the waist, and then turning the sleeve toward you baste forward from the back arm seam, keeping the gathers mostly on the top of the shoulder. Then sew strongly and overcast.

All tailor finished dresses should have as nearly plain sleeves as fashion will allow. Modified leg o' mutton is now the accepted style, with the wrists left open an inch on the back, and finished with a silk "arrowhead" or a row of very small buttons. Sleeves for silk or fine goods have quite a bouffante effect just now, and will take much more elaborate trimming than wool.

It requires now about 4⅛ yards of 24-inch goods for basque and balloon or leg o' mutton sleeves. A diagram of leg o' mutton and balloon puff is given.

OLIVE HARPER.